

JAVOR, Tibor, inz. CSc.; BAZ, Rudolf, inz.

Solution of the static problems of elastic systems by the Mc Cann
and Mc Neal direct electric analogy. Stav cas 12 no. 4:231-256
'64.

1. Research Institute of Engineering Construction, Bratislava.

CHVALOVSKY, V.; BAZA R, V.

Silicon organic compounds. XII. Splitting silicon-phenyl compounds
by sulfuric acid. Coll Cs chem 26 jo.; Ja '61.
(KEAI 10:9)

1. Institut für theoretische Grundlagen der chemischen Technik,
Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

(Silicon) (Sulfuric acid) (Phenyl group)
(Organic compounds)

BAZACOV, Gh.; SIMIONESCU, G.D.; MORTUN, Emil, (Pitesti); HADIRCA, I.,
prof. (Breaza); IONESCU-TIU, C.; SZILAGYI, Karoly (Carei)

Resolved problems. Gaz mat B 14 no.8:469-478 Ag '63.

CHISALITA, Adrian (Cluj); BAZACOV, Gh. (Turnu Severin); BATINETU, D.M. (Bucuresti);
CASANDROIU, T.; IONESCU-TIU, C.; DEMENY, Zoltan, prof. (Aiud)

Solved problems. Gaz mat B 15 no.1:17-24 Ja '64.

BAGHINA, V., prof. (Breaza); BAZACOV, Gh.; IONESCU-TIU, C.; DEMENY, Zoltan.
(Aiud); CASANDROIU, Tudor (Bucuresti); ALBESCU, Ion (Pagaras)

Solved problems in mathematics. Gaz mat B 15 no.4:158-166 Ap '64.

BAZACOV, Gh. (Tr. Severin); PETRESCU, P. Anastasie (Craiova); GRIGORE, I. (Ploiesti); TEODORESCU, I. (Galati); POPESCU, Gh. (Lugoj); STANESCU, Ilie (Sibiu); MORTUN, E. (Pitesti); IVANESCU, Cezar (Tirgoviste); APOLOZAN, Ion (Medgidia); VASILESCU, Constantin (Ploiesti); IONESCU-TIU, C.; GAVRILA, Gh. (Bucuresti); SAVU, Constanta (Bucuresti); STATESCU, Emilian (Buftea)

Questions for examinations in Mathematics. Gaz mat B 15 no.4:167-171
Ap '64.

MIRON, Radu, conf. univ.; NEGREI, Veronica; MANOLIU, Lucia; POLIZU, Lucia;
VISA, Eugen; HAIVAS, M.; GLIGOR, I.; FUCHS, I.; ZOICAN, Voicu;
BAGHINA, V., prof.; HADIRCA-BREAZA, I.; IVANESCU-TIRGOVISTE, C.;
NEGREA, M.; SPIRIDON, I.; SZABO-PLOIESTI, T.; GRIGORE-PLOIESTI, I.,
prof.; BAZACOV, Gh., prof.; PAUNESCU, Al.; MORARU, I.; SAHAGIA, C.;
UDREA, V., prof. (Galati); NIMITAN, I. (Suceava)

Observations on the Analytic Geometry Manual for the 11th grade.
Gas mat fiz 15 no. 6:298-321 Jo '63.

1. Societatea de Stiinte Matematice si Fizice, Filiala Iasi (for Miron).
2. Societatea de Stiinte Matematice si Fizice, Filiala Craiova (for Negrei, Manoliu, Polizu).
3. Societatea de Stiinte Matematice si Fizice, Filiala Timisoara (for Visa, Haivas, Gligor, Fuchs).
4. Societatea de Stiinte Matematice si Fizice, Subfiliala Petroseni (for Zoican).
5. Societatea de Stiinte Matematice si Fizice, Filiala Ploiesti (for Baghina, Hadirca-Breaza, Ivanescu-Tirgoviste, Negrea, Spiridon, Szabo-Ploiesti, Grigore-Ploiesti).
6. Societatea de Stiinte Matematice si Fizice, Subfiliala Tg. Severin (for Bazacov, Paunescu, Moraru, Sahagia).

BAZABIVAM N.M.; LIVSHITS, A.K.

Air dispersion in aqueous solutions and the adsorption of frothers.
Sbor.nauch.trud.GINTSVETMET no.16:81-88 '59. (MIRA 14:4)
(Flotation—Equipment and supplies)

BAZAKUTSA, V. A.

AUTHORS: Korsunskiy, M.I., and Bazakutsa, v.A.

120-5-2/35

TITLE: An Electrostatic Analyser with a Non-uniform Field
Produced by a System of Plate Electrodes (Elektrostaticheskiy analizator s neodnorodnym polem obrazovannym sistemoy plastichatykh elektrodov)

PERIODICAL: Priory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1957, no. 5,
pp. 11 - 17 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: An electrostatic analyser of the differential type is described. It is designed to produce a non-uniform field which has the following components:

$$E_r = E_1/r - E_2 r, \quad (1)$$

$$E_z = 2E_2 z. \quad (2)$$

For such a field, the ion-optical properties depend on the coefficient of non-uniformity η given by:

$$\eta = 2 - 2kr_0^2/(1 - kr_0^2) \quad (3)$$

Card 1/2 where r_0 is the radius of the equilibrium trajectory and

BAZAKUTSA, V.A.

AUTHOR:

KORSUNSKIY, M.I., BAZAKUTSA, V.A.

20-5-23/67

TITLE:

On the Application of an Electrostatic Field of the Differential Type to the Spectroscopy of the Bundles of Charged Particles. (Obispl'sevanii elektrestaticheskogo pelya raznostego tipa v spektroskopii saryashennykh chastits . Russian).

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 5, pp 1029 - 1031 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

First of all the present state of the above problem is briefly discussed and several relevant preliminary papers are quoted. A special case of the differential field is defined by a radial and an axial component of the form $E_r = (E_1/r) - E_2$ 2. Here E_1 and E_2 are certain constants which are in the following way connected with the inhomogeneity coefficient η and with the radius of the path of equilibrium:

$$\eta = 2 - (2 \frac{E_2}{E_1} r_0^2) / (1 - \frac{E_2}{E_1} r_0^2), \eta = 3 + (\partial E / \partial r)(r/E) /$$

$$r = r_0$$

The differential field focusses in radial and axial direction, and it is possible to apply the WEBER rule in its generalized form: the source S, the side of the effective sector angle Φ_η and the pre-

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20-5-23/67

On the Application of an Electrostatic Field of the Differential Type to the Spectroscopy of the Bundles of Charged Particles.

the angle $\Phi = 27^\circ$. This analyser is described with the aid of a sketch. The experimental data obtained with this device shew good coincidence with the results of the computations. The differential field makes it possible to realize a compact, highly intensive, electrostatic analyser with great dissolving power and with high dispersion. Additional possibilities are suggested. (3 reproductions).

ASSOCIATION:
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE:

Polytechnical Institute KHAR'KOV
L.A. ARTSIMOVICH, Member of the Academy, on 14 December 1956.
26. October 1956
Library of Congress

Card 3/3

BAZAKUTSA, V. A., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Ionooptic properties
of axial electrostatic ~~fields~~ fields of the type $E_r = E_2 \frac{s-1}{r} - E_2 \frac{s+1}{2r}$."
Khar'kov, 1958. 12 pp (Min of Higher Education UkSSR, Khar'kov Poly-
technic Inst im V. I. Lenin), 100 copies. Bibliography at end of text
(15 titles) (KL, 16-58, 115)

- 2 -

82792

S/O58/60/000/004/008/016

A003/A001

24,2500

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, 1960, No. 4, p. 224, # 9169

AUTHORS: Bazakutsa, V.A., Korsunskiy, M.I.

TITLE: Some Aberrations of an Ion Beam When Passing Through an Electric Field of the $E_r = -E_0 r^{-1} (1 - kr^2)$ Type

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1958, Vol. 14, pp. 83-101

TEXT: The motion of ions in an electrical field of the difference type with the components $E_r = -E_0 r^{-1} (1 - kr^2)$, $E_z = -2kE_0 z$, where E_0 and k are parameters of the field, was considered in the 2nd approximation. The 1st approximation was discussed by M.I. Korsunskiy (Abstract # 9168). In so far as the motion of the ions is considered near the equilibrium trajectory, the method of perturbations is applied to the solution of the problem. The calculation of the side shift of the ion beam from the equilibrium trajectory made it possible to establish its dependence on the inconstancy of the value of the ion energy (β), their angle of divergence (ψ_r) and the width of the input slit (Δr_0). The aberration coefficients have the highest value at β^2 and ψ_r . The aberration coefficients of a difference-type field were compared to the corresponding co-

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82792

S/058/60/000/004/008/016

A003/A001

Some Aberrations of an Ion Beam When Passing Through an Electric Field of the $E_r = -E_0 r^{-1} (1 - kr^2)$ Type

efficients of a cylindric field. If the dispersion of a difference-type field increases by one order compared to the dispersion of a cylindrical field, the aberration coefficients increase 100 times. The absolute aberration value of the difference-type field, however, is comparable to the dimensions of the slits usually employed in spectroscopy; an increase of dispersion in the difference-type field leads, therefore, to a practical increase of the resolution power. ✓

V.A. Bazakutsa

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

30y57-28-7-24/35

AUTHORS: Korsunskiy, M. I., Bazakutsa, V. A.

TITLE: Investigation of Ion Optical Properties of a Sector Electrostatic Field of a Difference Type (Issledovaniye ionno-opticheskikh svoystv sektornogo elektrostatischeeskogo polya raznostnogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 7, pp.1510-1525 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results of the investigation of ion optical properties of an electrostatic sector field of the difference type produced by electrodes of the shape of equipotential planes are given. The authors discuss a special case of a difference field; viz. a simple superposition of the field of a cylindrical condenser and of an axial field, as described in Ref 17. First the focusing in the difference field is investigated and it is shown that a use of the difference fields can practically increase the resolving power also in those cases where the dimensions of the picture are mainly fixed by the dimensions of the sources. An experimental determination of

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SOY57-28-7-24/35

Investigation of Ion Optical Properties of a Sector Electrostatic Field
of a Difference Type

the ion-optical characteristics of an electrostatic sector field of the difference type and especially a determination of the aberration factors is carried out in order to solve the problem of the usefulness of an application of difference fields in the spectroscopy of beams of charged particles. This field was produced by condenser-type coatings to which the corresponding potentials were applied. It was found that such a field just as well as the field of a cylindrical condenser is equivalent to a thick lens combined with a prism, and that in the case of good focusing it shows a considerably greater dispersion (by one order of magnitude). The experimental determination of the values of the aberration factor coincides well with those calculated theoretically. In the determination of the ion-optical characteristics of the difference-sector field the authors started from the applicability of the geometric parameters q and p of the systems and from the parameters Δr , ψ and δ characterizing the beam of charged particles. When such a set of variable magnitudes is at hand the wanted characteristics may be determined. -- The description of the experimental

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304/57-29-7-24/35

Investigation of Ion Optical Properties of a Sector Electrostatic Field of a Difference Type

apparatus follows. Based on the carried-out investigation the following is said: 1) The theoretical investigation of the ion-optical properties of a difference-field of the sector type carried out proves the possibility to use it in the spectroscopy of the beams of charged particles. 2) This was proved by the experimental checking of the theoretical conclusions. The experimental data obtained well agree with those from theory. The dispersion of first order in the difference analyzer amounts to the 12-fold of that in the analyzer with an electric field of a cylindrical condenser. 3) The method worked out permits to determine experimentally the ion-optical system parameters. 4) By realizing the difference fields by means of a heterogeneity factor which is as small as possible (where no focusing takes place yet) an important dispersion can be obtained. 5) The dispersion of the energy field depends on the magnitudes δ , Δr_0 and ψ_0 which demands an earlier calibration of the analyzer. 6) It is useful to use the electrostatic sector field of the difference type for the construction of the compact spectral

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Investigation of Ion Optical Properties of a Sector Electrostatic Field
of a Difference Type

SOV/ 57-28-7-24/35

apparatus with great resolving power.

δ denotes the magnitude characterizing the scattering according to energy.

Δr_0 denotes the initial deviation from the path of equilibrium of any ion.

ψ_0 denotes the initial angle of the inclination to the trajectory of equilibrium.

q and p are the magnitudes in the scheme of the generalized rule by N. F. Barber (Ref 22). There are 10 figures, 3 tables, and 25 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V. I. Lenina
(Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute imeni V. N. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1957

1. Electric fields--Optical properties

Card 4/4

27758

8/058/61/000/007/062/086

AO01/A101

26.2322

AUTHORS: Korsunskiy, M.I., Zashkvara, V.V., Bazakutsa, V.A.

TITLE: On the joint action of electric and magnetic difference-type sector fields on an ion beam

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 7, 1961, 299, abstract 7Zh49 ("Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta", 1959, v. 25, 61 - 71)

TEXT: It was established that a system of consecutively arranged electric and magnetic difference-type fields ensures double focusing of a divergent ion beam. Moreover, in this system it is possible to bring about, by a correspondingly selected shape of the magnetic field, also additional focusing along the z-axis. Conditions are derived for automatic compensation of variation of one field by varying the other, which ensures a high stability of the ion-optical system. As a result of theoretical investigation of the ion motion, optimum values of parameters were selected for obtaining high dispersion at small image width. The ion-optical system studied can be utilized for designing a powerful mass-spectrograph with a high resolving power. There are 11 references. V. Bazakutsa
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

BAZAKUTSA, Vladimir Arsent'yevich; BURDUN, G.D., prof., red.;
~~ADOL'F~~, M.P., otv. red.; VAYNBERG, D.A., red.;
TROFIMENKO, A.S., tekhn. red.

[International unit system] Mezhdunarodnaia sistema
edinits. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1963. 127 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

7-15094-6 Enigma 1942 AS(EN)-2/SSG/17X/

ACCESSION NR: AP4647368

S/0139/64/000/005/0182/0184

AUTHORS: Moshin, G. D.; Barykina, V. A.; Hazakutsa, V. A.

[illegible]

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 5, 1964, 182-184

TOPIC TAGS: selenium photocell, anomalous photoconductivity, mercury vapor, treatment, photocell resistance, photosensitivity

ABSTRACT: One of the authors (Mokhov et al., Izv. vuzov SSSR, Fizika, No. 4, 1959 and PTT v. 3, No. 9, 2667, 1961) has previously observed that certain samples of selenium treated with mercury exhibit a photoconductive property, independent of its concentration, but the preparation of such samples is difficult to control at the present time, owing to the lack of a convincing explanation of either the mechanism of the anomalous photoconductivity and the processes which lead to

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I 13082-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047368

its occurrence. Other tests by the same authors (FTT v. 3, No. 5, 1366, 1961 and v. 5, No. 2, 559, 1963) have shown that this anomalous photoconductivity is confined to the region near the electrodes.

The present investigation was made with the geometry illustrated in Fig. 1 of the enclosure, and confirmed the previous conclusions.

After exposure of the sample to the light, the resistance of the sample decreases. As the intensity of the light increases, the resistance decreases further. The resistance of the sample returns to its initial value after the light is removed.

It was found that the initial resistance of the sample returned to its initial value after the light is removed.

It was found that the resistance of the sample returns to its initial value after the light is removed. The fact that the mercury does not diffuse from the gaseous phase into the regions near the electrode is

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L 13051-55

ACCESSION NR: AP4047368

Due to the influence of the space charge which extends into the
 depletion layer in this region. It is noted that samples with the
 geometry shown in the figure also have anomalous photoconductivity.
 It is noted that the depletion layer over the lower electrodes does not influ-
 ence the occurrence of spectral memory in these samples. Orig. art.
 has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Khar'kov
 Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 12Jul63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: OP, EE

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

L 13304-55

ACCESSION NR: AP4047368

ENCLOSURE: 01

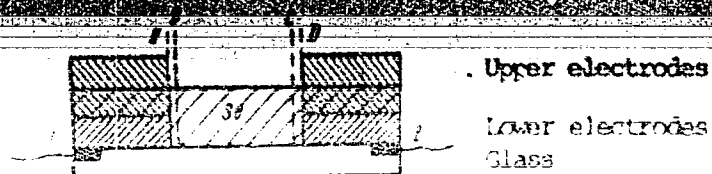


Fig. 1. Geometry of selenium samples

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L 16335-65 EWT(1)/EFA(s)-2/ENG(k)/EWT(m)/EFF(n)-2/EEC(t)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)
EWT(1)/EFA(s)-2/ENG(k)/EWT(m)/EFF(n)-2/EEC(t)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)
EWT(1)/EFA(s)-2/ENG(k)/EWT(m)/EFF(n)-2/EEC(t)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)

AUTHORS: Bazakutsa, V. A.; Mokhov, G. D.

TITLE: Concerning the anomalous photoconductivity of selenium
layers treated with mercury vapor

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 12, 1964, 3726-3727

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, thin film, photoconductivity, anomalous
photoconductivity

ABSTRACT: The anomalous photoconductivity of selenium layers
treated with mercury vapor, first observed by one of the authors
(with M. I. Korsunskiy and N. S. Pastushuk, FTT v. 3, 2667, 1961)
was checked again with a different set of selenium layers, which
unlike the first set, were not obtained in accidental fashion, but
were prepared by varied techniques. The illumination was produced
by monochromatic light in the wavelength interval 0.425--0.715 μ .

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L 16335-55

ACCESSION NR: AP5000685

The tests have disclosed four classes of samples with different anomalous photoconductivities, as shown in Fig. 1 of the enclosure.

Samples of class (a) had different light and dark photoconductivities for all wavelengths. Class (b) had a sharp change in

photoconductivity at a certain wavelength. Class (c) had a sharp change in photoconductivity at a certain wavelength and a sharp change in

photoconductivity at a certain wavelength.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. V. N. Kar'kina
Leningrad (Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/3

L 16335-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000685

ENCLOSURE: 01

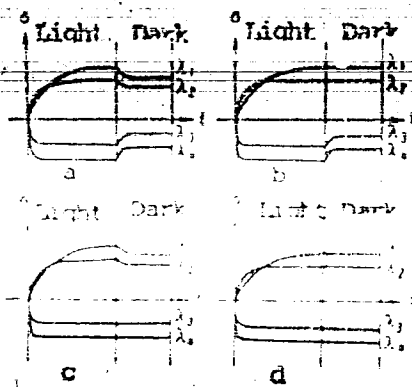


Fig. 1. Oscillograms of anomalous photoconductivity of various samples

a, b, c, d -- classes 1, 2, 3, and 4

Cord 3/3

BAVER, Vladimir Isaakovich, inzh.; KAMENEVA, Vera Aleksandrovna,
inzh.; BAZAKUTSA, V.A., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk, retsenzent

Mykola Dmytrovych Pyl'chikov. Kyiv, Tekhnika, 1964. 64 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

ACC NR: AR6031886

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/006/E093/E093

AUTHOR: Mokhov, G. D.; Bazakutsa, V. A.

TITLE: Optical processing of selenium specimens possessing anomalous photoconductivity

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 6E733

REF SOURCE: Vestn. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, no. 2(50), 1965, 110-115

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, photoconductivity, anomalous photoconductivity, photoresistance, photoeffect, photoresponse

ABSTRACT: The anomalous photoconductivity of Se layers obtained by vapor deposition under vacuum on glass substrates and treated in Hg vapors was investigated. For some of these photoresistances, the photoresponse value does not depend on incident light intensity but only on the wavelength. It is shown that only those Se-photoresistances with inherent simultaneous presence of both positive and negative photoeffects possess anomalous photoconductivity. It was found that the presence of "quasidark" conductivity is a sign that the specimen possesses anomalous photoconductivity. To obtain "quasidark" conductivity and,

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L 05772-67

ACC NR. AR6031886

consequently, anomalous conductivity, the specially prepared specimens must be subjected to a preliminary optical treatment either with white light or with light with $\lambda < 5300 \text{ \AA}$. F. Nad'. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 2/2 *egk*

L 05297-67 EWT(1)/EWT(M)/EWT(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW/JG/AT

ACC NR

AR6031891

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/006/E095/E096

AUTHOR: Mokhov, G. D.; Bazakutsa, V. A.

TITLE: Investigation of photoconductivity relaxation curves in selenium treated with mercury vapors

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika. Abs. 6E750

REF SOURCE: Vestn. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, no. 2(50), 1965, 97-99

TOPIC TAGS: selenium photoconductivity, photoconductivity relaxation, photocurrent, photocurrent buildup

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of photocurrent build-up are studied in a selenium specimen (layer thickness, $7.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ cm; dark resistance, $1.67 \cdot 10^7$ ohm) which had been treated in mercury vapor 48 hr after spraying. The investigation was carried out in the spectral region of 4500—6000 Å, in which the maximum sensitivity of this specimen lies. It was found that an increase in current proceeds nonmonotonically and that the relaxation curves show several maxima and minima. The nature of photocurrent build-up processes depends in a considerable degree on

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I. 05297-67

ACC NR: AR6031891

a number of conditions of the experiment: wavelength of the incident light, its intensity, temperature, and the time the specimen is exposed in the dark. Apparently these features are related to the fact that both the processes which bring about positive photoconductivity and those which result in negative photoconductivity, and which have different time curves, contribute to the photo-response. F. Nad. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card

2/2 *eq/b*

L 24362-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/ETC(f)/ENG(m) RDW/JD
ACC NR: AP6008117 SOURCE CODE: UR/0139/66/000/001/0182/0183

AUTHORS: Mokhov, G. D.; Bavykina, V. N.; Bazakutsa, V. A. 26
B

ORG: Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: Distribution of the photosensitivity of selenium samples having anomalous photoconductivity 27

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 1, 1966, 182-183

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, photoconductivity, photosensitivity, mercury containing alloy

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier studies of the photoconductivity of selenium treated with mercury vapor (Izv. vuzov SSSR, Fizika, No. 5, 182, 1964 and others). In the present paper the authors present experimental results of an investigation of the distribution of the photosensitivity in the light-sensitive region near the electrode. The investigation was made with a specially prepared setup, in which an optical probe of width 0.1 mm was produced. The sample 2

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L 24362-66

ACC NR: AP6008117

was moved relative to the optical probe with the aid of a micrometer screw, so that the photosensitivity of different sections of the sample could be determined. The spectral components were determined with a monochromator (UM-2). The sample preparation technology was described in the earlier paper. The maximum relative photosensitivity (increase of photosensitivity above its dark value) occurred at approximately 0.25 mm from the edge of the metallic electrode with which the photosensitive region is in contact, regardless of the wavelength of the applied light. In the case of wavelengths longer than 5300 Å, all the regions of the selenium layer had only positive photoconductivity. At lower wavelengths, certain sections of the region next to the electrode had negative photoconductivity. Qualitatively comparable results were obtained for both positive and negative voltage applied to the electrode. The results confirm the earlier deductions that the mercury atoms do not penetrate uniformly in the electrode regions of the investigated samples during production of the layer. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Jul64/ ORIG REF: 005/

Card

2/2 *pla*

BAZALA, Gustav, ins.

Generating problems of electric power producing machines.
Energetica Cz 13 no.8:414-418 Ag '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav energeticky, Bratislava.

CZEZOWSKA, Zofia; BAZALA, Leon; BARANCWICZ, Jadwiga

Use of nitrogen yperite in allergic bronchial asthma. Polski tygod.
lek. 10 no.16:503-507 18 Apr 55.

1. Z Ośrodka Astmologicznego w Szczawnie Zdroju i z I Kliniki
Chorob Wewnętrznych we Wrocławiu, kierownik prof. dr Zofia Czezow-
ska. Wrocław, Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego 32 m. 4.

(ASTHMA, therapy,
nitrogen mustards)

(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, ther. use,
asthma)

BAZALA, Gustav, inz.

Trouble incidence as the decisive factor in determining the power reserve of a power system. Energetika Qs 11 no.9:432-435 S '61.

BAZALA, V. (Zagreb)

Contributions from my own Oriental collection. Bul sc
Young 8 no. 1/2: 18 P-Ap '63.

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N.; BAZALEY, N.V.

Effect of the temperature of paraffin oxidation on the primary and secondary alcohol content of unsaponifiables. Izv.vys.ucheb.-sav.; pishch.tekh. 2:41-45 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina, kafedra tekhnologii shirov.

(Paraffins)

ACC NR: AF7011832

SOURCE CODE: UR/0360/66/000/004/0074/0078

AUTHOR: Azerbayev, I. N.; Sarbayev, T. G.; Gafurov, Ye. K.; Bazalitskaya, V. S.;
Poletayev, E. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Dialkyl esters of alpha-phenoxyacetoxyalkenylphosphonic acids

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1966,
74-78

TOPIC TAGS: aldehyde, phosphonic acid, ester

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: The authors studied condensation of dimethyl-, diethyl-, dipropyl-
and dibutylphosphites with unsaturated aldehydes. Dialkyl esters of α -
phenoxyacetoxyallyl- and crotylphosphonic acids are synthesized.

Orig. art. has: 4 formulas. [JPES: 40,351]

Cord 1/1

UDC: 547.27/37:542.91

7022-

7428

ACC NR: AP6030649

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/006/1247/1249

AUTHEOR: Bazaliy, B. V.

ORG: Donetsk Computation Center, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR (Donetskiy vychislitel'nyy tsentr Akademii nauk UkrSSR)

TITLE: On the wave motion of a fluid with account of surface tension

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 6, 1966, 1247-1249

TOPIC TAGS: surface tension, wave mechanics, Bernoulli equation, fluid surface

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this article is to extend the results of the work of I. I. Danilyuk (DAN, 162, No. 5, 979, 1965) to a more general case where derivative functions describing the free surface are included in the boundary conditions of the problem. A statement of the problem is: within a unit circle $|z| \leq 1$, $z = x + iy$ defines the curve γ , $\rho = \rho(\sigma)$, $\rho^2 = x^2 + y^2$, so that in the doubly bounded region G_z , bounded by γ and the unit circumference $\Gamma: |z| = 1$, it is true that: 1) there exists a function $\psi(x, y)$, harmonic within G_z and continuous in $G_z + \gamma + \Gamma$; 2) $\psi = 0$ on Γ ; 3) $\psi = c_1, c_1 = \text{const} \neq 0$ on γ ; and 4) $|\text{grad } \psi| = q[\rho(\sigma), \rho'(\sigma), \rho''(\sigma), v]$, where q is a twice continuous differentiable function of all its arguments, defined for ρ in the interval $0 < \rho < 1$ and for all values for the remaining arguments positive in their defined region, and v is some set of numerical parameters. This problem occurs in

Cord 1/2

UDC: 517.9

1-10095-57

ACC NR: AP6030649

the theory of capillary-gravitational waves. For planar periodic motion of a heavy fluid with account made for surface tension, q is given by Bernoulli's Law as

$$q = \sqrt{c_0 - 2g\eta + 2\alpha \frac{d^2\eta}{d\xi^2} \left[1 + \left(\frac{d\eta}{d\xi} \right)^2 \right]^{-1/2}}$$

where $\eta = \eta(\xi)$ = the free surface equation; g is the gravitational constant; α is the coefficient of surface tension; and c_0 is the Bernoulli constant. The author shows that, subject to certain assumptions governing q , there exists a two-parameter family of solutions, and he states a theorem for this case. The author thanks I. I. Danilyuk for his statement of the problem and his valuable advice. This paper was presented by Academician I. N. Vekua on 3 December 1965. Orig. art. has: 11 equations.

SUB CODE: 20, 12/ SUBM DATE: 22Nov65/ ORIG REF: 001

GORYAYEV, M.I.; BAZALITSKAYA, V.S.

Essential oil of *Artemisia kaschgarica* H.Krasch. Zhur.prikl.khim.
35 no.6:1360-1364 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Essences and essential oils)

GORIAYEV, M.I.; BAZALITSKAYA, V.S.; LISHTVANOV, L.N.

Terpene fraction of the essential oil from *Artemisia absinthium*.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.12:2799-2802 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(*Artemisia*) (Essences and essential oils) (Terpenes)

GORYAYEV, M.I.; SERKEBAYEVA, T.Ye.; BAZALITSKAYA, V.S.

Investigating the *Pereskia abrotanoides* (sesquiterpene part)
essential oil. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. tekhn. i khim. nauk
no.2:4-7 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

GORYAYEV, M.I.; BAZALITSKAYA, V.S.; POLYAKOV, P.P.; MENZHULINA, N.A.,
red.; KHUDYAKOV, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Chemical composition of wormwoods] Khimicheskii sostav polynel.
Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1962. 151 p.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Wormwood) (Plants—Chemical analysis)

BAZALITSKAYA, V.S.; DZHAMALETDINOVA, M.K.; L'DCKOVA, G.M.

Microdetermination of carbon and hydrogen in compounds of triterpenoid structure. Zav. lab. 31 no.8:943-944 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut khimicheskikh nauk Kazakhskoy SSR.

LEVCHENKO, A.T.; KLIMENKO, Yu.A.; BAZALIYSKIY, V.I.; ANDRYUSHKEVICH, N.P.

Using 5-inch turbodrills with diamond bits. Burenie no.5:20-21 '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Trst "Poltavneftegazrazvedka" i Poltavskaya ekspeditsiya
Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo
instituta.

L 44748-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011484

PO/0045/65/027/003/0521/0524

AUTHOR: Bazan, Ch.

TITLE: Magnetic balance for the determination of the absolute values of small magnetic moments

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 27, no. 3, 1965, 521-524

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic balance, magnetic moment, ferromagnetic, paramagnetic, diamagnetic

ABSTRACT: A magnetic balance is described, in which the magnetic moment of the sample is balanced by the magnetic moment of a current flowing through a coil. The balance is used for the determination of the absolute values of small magnetic moments.

The balance is described in detail. It consists of a coil and a sample. The coil is placed in a magnetic field and the sample is placed in the center of the coil. The current flowing through the coil creates a magnetic field that balances the magnetic moment of the sample. The balance is used for the determination of the absolute values of small magnetic moments.

Card 1/3

L 44748-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011484

Professor I. Mazur for valuable hints, and also Doctor E. Trojnar (Trojnar) and Doctor Ts. Vesolovska (C. Wesolowska) for advice and help in the acquisition of certain materials." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas. [CP]

ASSOCIATION: Zaklad Niskich Temperatur, Instytut Fizyki PAN, Wroclaw (Low Temperature Laboratory, Physics Institute, PAN)

SUBMITTED: 31Dec64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EM

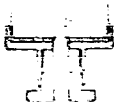
L 44748-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011484

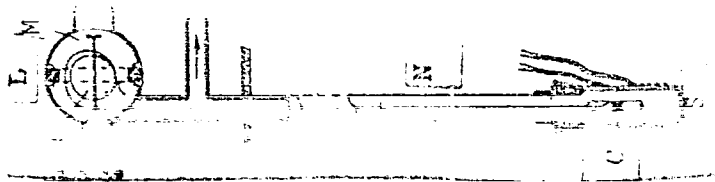
ENCLOSURE: 01



Fig. 1. Diagram of magnetic balance.



L, R, ...



Card 3/3

L 15267-66 EWT(1)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6002069

SOURCE CODE: PO/0045/65/028/006/0777/0782

AUTHOR: Bazan, Ch. (Member of low temperature department)

ORG: Institute of Physics, PAN, Wroclaw (Instytut Fizyki PAN)

TITLE: ^{21, 49, 5} Magnetoresistance of iron single crystals in saturating fields. Part 1 -
Residual resistance

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 28, no. 6, 1965, 777-782

TOPIC TAGS: magnetoresistance, iron crystal

ABSTRACT: The results of measurement of resistance of iron single crystals at 2-300K are reported. The 10-100-micron filamentary crystals were grown from ferric chloride by the S. Brenner method. The magnetic field was produced by coreless electromagnets. The resistance was measured by a compensation method with a current of 10 ma in all experiments. It was found that at 4.2K, in a longitudinal non-saturating magnetic field, the resistance falls off with the field strength increasing; in fields over 500 oe, the resistance remains practically constant. A plot of the residual resistance in the saturating field vs. the residual resistance in a zero field

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L 15267-66

ACC NR: AP6002069

3

is represented by a straight line. At 4.2K in a transverse magnetic field, the resistance increased from 10-oe field on. Below 10 oe, the resistance variation was different in nature and magnitude for different samples. It is inferred that the electron dispersion at domain boundaries is the main factor responsible for the resistance variation in magnetic fields at low temperatures. "The author wishes to thank Professor I. Mazur for his valuable hints while this work (which is part of a Doctor's dissertation) was being carried out, and A. Groman and Ch. Vorkovskiy for lending the filamentary crystals." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: / SUBM DATE: 08May65 / SOV REF: 003 / OTH REF: 005

cc
Card 2/2

POLAND/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Polymers and Their
Solutions.

D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1960, 8620

Author : Bazan Czeslaw

Inst : B. Beirut University, Wroclaw, Poland

Title : Statical Charges of Deformed Polymers

Orig Pub : Acta phys. polon., 1959, 18, No 2, 87-92

Abstract : A study was made of the birefringence and electrization of pure polyvinyl chloride, which arise at small deformations. The samples were made by pressing at a temperature above the softening point (90 -- 100° C) and a pressure of approximately 150 atm from powder tablets, previously pressed at 330 atm. The deformation was produced by cooling the specimens, compressed in clamps, from a temperature above the softening point to room

Card 1/3

- 54 -

POLAND/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Polymers and Their
Solutions.

D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1960, 8620

the polarity of the charge of the specimen, after pressing, depends on the liners on which the pressing took place. The latter were tin, aluminum (negative charge) and copper foils as well as bakelite plates (charge approximately 0). From an examination of the electrification, the author concludes that in a deformed polymer there exists sections that have an electric moment similar to electrets. The results of the calculation of the polarization, performed on the basis of optical and electric measurements, were in satisfactory agreement. -- A.V. Sidorovich.

Card 3/3

- 55 -

BAZAN, Cz.; MATHEISEL, Z.

A new method of magnetic anisotropy investigation. Archiw
elektrotech 11 no.3:441-452 '62.

1. Zaklad Niskich Temperatur, Instytut Fizyki, Polska
Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

BAZAN, Czeslaw

Coreless electromagnets. Postepy fizyki 13 no.5:563-580
'62.

1. Zaklad Niskich Temperatur, Instytut Fizyki, Polska Akademia
Nauk, Wroclaw.

P/047/62/013/005/002/002
D207/D308

AUTHOR: Bazan, Czesław

TITLE: Coreless electromagnets

PERIODICAL: Postępy fizyki, v. 13, no. 5, 1962, 563-580

TEXT: A brief review of cored and coreless (including superconducting) electromagnets is followed by a description of a 43 kOe coreless electromagnet built by C. Bazan, Z. Matheisel and J. Szpak under the direction first of Professor Doctor R. Ingarden and then Professor Doctor J. Nazur, all of the Low-Temperature Laboratory of the Physics Institute, Wrocław. This electromagnet is of Jitter type with two concentric cylindrical coils of 30 and 20 cm diameter enclosing a 20 cm long, 8.5 cm diameter cylindrical gap. The magnetic field is uniform (to 1%) over 3.6 cm length on the axis and 4.8 cm length along the radius. The total power consumed is 1.5 mW, maximum current is 2900 A, maximum voltage is 530 V. The windings are of copper sheet and the electromagnet is cooled by pumped water. There are 12 figures and 3 tables.

Card 1/2

BAZAN, Czeslaw

Poland

no title given

Low Temperature Laboratory of the Institute of
Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Zaklad
Niskich Temperatur Instytutu Fizyki PAN/Polskiej
Akademii Nauk/), Wroclaw

Crakow, Postepy Fizyki, Vol XIII, No 5, 1962,
pp 563-80.

"Coreless Electromagnets".

BAZAN, Ch. [Bazan, Cz]; SZYMASZEK, Ye. [Szymaszek, E.]; TROJNAR, Ye. [Trojnar, E.].

Deviation from the Kohler rule of indium. Acta physica Pol 25
no.3:503-505 Mar '64.

1. Low Temperature Laboratory, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

BAZAN, I.

BAZAN, I. Studies of changes of the genital apparatus and of the thymus gland of the water shre. (Neomys fodiens fodiens Schreb.). In German. p. 213

Vol. 9, no. 1/9, 1954
ANNALES SECTIO C: BIOLOGIA.
SCIENCE
Lublin, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

BAZAN, J.

AG New Methods of Examining the Relative Movement of Metal
in Contact with Rolls. J. Bazan. (Hrabak, 1957, 21, (10),
316-320). (In Polish). Three methods of investigating the
relative movement of metal in contact with rolls are described.

BAZAN, J.

Tensile Strength of full round profiles. p. 186
(HUTNIK, Vol. 24, No. 5, May 1957, Katowice, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Uncl.

ANIOLA, J., prof. mgr.; BAZAN, J., doc. dr inz.; ZAPALOWICZ, W., doc. dr
inz.; MADEJ, J., mgr inz.

Extrusion and rolling of compressor blades. Techn lotn
18 no.12:345-350 D'63.

1 16128-65 BWT(w)/BWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/ENP(t)/ENP(k)/ENP(b) Pf-4 AEDC(1)
 ASD(5)-3 JD/HW/EM P/0035/64/000/17-/0532/0533
 ACCESSION NR: APGO:6512

AUTHOR: Aniola, J. (Professor, Engineer); Bazan, J. (Docent, Doctor, Engineer);
 Zapalowicz, W. (Docent, Doctor, Engineer); Wajdej, J. (Master engineer); Danielecki,
 S. (Master engineer); Smolarkiewicz, A. (Engineer); Brejniak, K. (Engineer);
 Hadrawa, A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Method of manufacturing turbine blades with a locking piece. No. 48272

SOURCE: Przegląd mechaniczny, no. 17-18, 1964, 532-533

TOPIC TAGS: turbine blade, turbine blade manufacture

ABSTRACT: This paper describes a Polish patent for turbine blades (N. 48272,
 class 491, group 7, June 10, 1964), owned by AGH, Katedra Maszyn i
 (AGH, Department of Metallurgical Machines). The new method is based on
 successive pressing and rolling of the fin blades. The operation is in specific

Card 1/4

L 16178-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046512

stages set up for the least possible consumption of labor. The initial material is a bar drawn from steel or alloy of a hardness not exceeding 75 HB. The bar is cut into sectors of prescribed measurements (Fig. a) which are carefully pressed. The sections are placed in a special box and into an oven for heating for about 30 min at an optimum temperature for the given material. The hot sections are pressed on a mechanical press, forge, etc., equipped with a suitably formed bipartite tool and an automatic device for heating this tool. The blade locking piece is formed in the tool (Fig. 1-b [1]), yet the cross section (Fig. 1-b [2]) along the entire fin is the same and corresponds to the cross section at the base of the completed fin (Fig. 1-b [3]). The second stage of the operation is periodic rolling of the fin on a specially braced roller and application of the grooved rolls. The pressing and rolling is carried out at a constant and even temperature of about 400 C as in the case of the WD-17 alloy (Fig. 1-c). In the rolling traction the fin obtains the required tapering and twist. On completion of the rolling, the fin is trimmed (Fig. 1-d) and the locking piece is machined. Next, the finished blade undergoes heat treatment: pickling in an aqueous solution of caustic soda, rising in water of a temperature of 90 C, brightening in an aqueous solution of nitrous acid, and drying in a jet of hot air. To safeguard against warping during the treatment, the blade is put through the rolling mill for additional sizing. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

Card 2/4

L 16178-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045512

ASSOCIATION: AGH, Katedra Maszyn Hutniczych, Krakow (Department of Metallurgical
Machines, AGH)

SUBMITTED: 10 Jun 64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PR, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

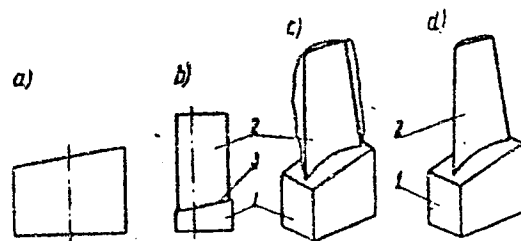
OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

L 16178-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046512

ENCLOSURE: 01



Card 4/4

BAZAN, Jerzy, doc.dr.ins.

Influence of friction upon the forward slipping during rolling
with enlargement. Hutnik P 28 no.7/8:265-272 J1-Ag '61.

1. Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

POL/39-26-2-3/10

18(5)

AUTHOR: Bazan, Jerzy, Doctor of Engineering

TITLE: Analytical-Graphical Method of Continuous Slabbing Mill Roll Calibration

PERIODICAL: Hutnik, 1959, Vol 26, Nr 2, pp 63-72 (Poland)

ABSTRACT: By means of differential and integral equations as well as tables, this article deals with the calibration of mill rolls. The book "Grundzüge der Walzenkalibrierung" (Characteristics of Mill Roll Calibration) by E. Kirckberg, edited in 1905 in Dortmund, is referred to. There are 6 tables, 5 diagrams, 4 graphs and 4 references, 3 of which are Polish and 1 German. ✓

ASSOCIATION: AGH, Krakow

Card 1/1

BAZAN, Jerzy, doc.dr.inz.

Analysis of the spreading formula, Hutnik 29 no.1:11-22 Ja '62.

1. Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

BAZAN, O.I. (Leningrad)

Staphylococcal infection of the lungs with symptoms similar to scarlet fever. Arkh. pat. 19 no.2:23-29 '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.-prof. M.A. Zakhar'yevskaya) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P. Pavlova (glavnyy vrach N.A. Nikitina, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. V.D. TSinzerling)

(MICROCOCCAL INFECTIONS, in inf. and child.

differ. diag. from scarlet fever)

(SCARLET FEVER, differ. diag.

micrococcal infect. in child)

BAZAN, O.I. (Leningrad)

Congenital polycystosis and lipomatous pseudohypertrophy of the
pancreas [with summary in English]. Arkh.pat. 19 no.5:58-61 '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1..Is kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (sav. - prof. M.A.Zakhar'yev-
skaya) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P.
Pavlova.

(PANCREAS, cysts
congen. polycystosis & lipomatous pseudohypertrophy)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/9 Public Health Sept 59

2508. STAPHYLOCOCCAL AFFECTIONS OF THE GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT
IN CHILDREN (Russian text) - Bazan O.L.; ARKH. PATOL. 1958.
20/10 (25-32) illus. 2

In only 3 out of 8 children who died from an infection with Staph. aureus accompanied by severe lesions of the digestive tract was a correlation established between the infection and the antibiotic treatment (bromycin). Examination of the contents of a ligated intestinal loop was of great use for a correct evaluation of the lesions; a great many leucocytes and staphylococci were detected. The morphological alterations were localized, in all the cases studied, in the small intestine, and, in 3 cases, in the large intestine and the stomach as well. These alterations were principally of a serous nature, with desquamation of the epithelium, and, more rarely, showed purulent fibrinous or necrotic changes.

Karlinska - Warsaw (V. 7)

BAZAN, O.I.

Clinic for Infectious Diseases in Sverdlovsk District, Leningrad,
from 1946 to 1956 [with summary in English]. Trudy ISGMI 41:119-133
'58 (MYRA 11:11)

(PNEUMONIA, in inf. & child
hosp. statist. (Rus))

BAZAN, O.I., kand.med.nauk

Morphology of staphylococcal diseases in children [with summary
in English]. *Pediatrics* 37 no.3:51-58 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (sav. - prof. N.A. Zakhar'-
yevskaya) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.
Pavlova i Detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Sverdlovskogo rayona
(glavnyy vrach N.A. Nikitina, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. V.D.
TSinzerling).

(MICROCOCCAL INFECTIONS, in inf. & child
morphol. (Rus))

BAZAN, O.I. (Leningrad)

Morphology of viral influenza. Arkh.pat. 24 no.8:26-32 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.A. Zakhar'-
yevskaya) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.
Pavlova i Detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Sverdlovskogo rayona
(glavnyy vrach N.A. Nikitina).
(INFLUENZA)

BAZAN, O. I. (Leningrad)

Staphylococcal pneumonia in radiation injury. Arkh. pat. no. 8:
32-39 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. M. A. Zakhar'yevskaya) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I. P. Pavlova i bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. P. N. Kiselev) i Sentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii.

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (STAPHYLOCOCCAL DISEASE)
(PNEUMONIA)

BAZAN, O.I. (Leningrad)

Morphology of staphylococcal laryngotracheitis. Arkh. pat.
26 no.5:11-18 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.A. Zakhar'yevskaya) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova i Vasileostrovskaya detskaya infektsionnaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach N.A. Nikitina).

RACZ, Istvan, cr.; BAZAN, Sandor, dr.

Picture of diseases resulting in dermatolysis with special
reference to a case of chaloderma. Orv. hetil. 96 no.6:167-169
6 Feb 55

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Eggeszsegugyi Szolgalatanak es a IV. ker.
Tanaos Arpad Koskorhaza Belgyogyasszati osztalyanak (foorvos: Farkas
Jeno dr.) kozlomenye.
(DERMATOLYSIS, case reports.)

JOST, F.; BAZAN, V.

Catalytic dealkylation of alkylaromatic compounds. Pt.10.
Coll Cz Chem 30 no.3:853-861 Mr '65.

1. Institute of Chemical Process Fundamentals of the Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences, Prague. Submitted January 15, 1964.

PAVLOV, I.M.; BAZAN, Yezhi, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Investigating sliding between rollers and metal in rolling. Sbor.
Inst.stali no.33:246-297 '55. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Kafedra prokatki.
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Deformations (Mechanics))

BAZAN-STRZELECKA, Halina

Materials for the knowledge of water mites (Hydrachnellae) of Poland. Przegl zool 8 no.2:144-147 '64.

1. Department of Evolutionism, University, Lodz.

BAZANOV, A., polkovnik zapasa, dotsent, kand.pedagogicheskikh nauk

Attention of the audience at political lessons. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil
4 no.14:75-79 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ACC NR: AP6006420

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/65/000/011/0055/0059

AUTHOR: Bazanov, A. (Colonel Reserve, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Docent);
Gavrilyuk, V. (Lieutenant Colonel, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Docent)

22

ORG: None

TITLE: Psychological aspects of driver training

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 11, 1965, 55-59

TOPIC TAGS: army psychology, psychologic stress, military training, specialized training, training procedure, motor vehicle, reaction rate

ABSTRACT: Military drivers must be trained under simulated conditions in order to meet combat condition requirements since many drivers lose their sense of orientation when driving armored vehicles which are "buttoned up." Special studies of driver reactions show a correlation between attentiveness during training and reliability as a driver. Tests of drivers' ability to quickly orient themselves over strange terrain revealed that over half (17 of 24) could not do so successfully. Special experiments showed that in 68% of the cases, drivers capable of rapid thinking were more effective drivers because of their fast reaction times, but over-reaction is dangerous in drivers. Speed, maneuverability, and driver dependability are determined not only by level of technical training, but by native ability and psychic endurance as well.

SUB CODE: 15, 05/SUM DATE: None

Card 1/1

BAZANOV, ALEKSANDR FEDOROVICH Engr,

"Automatic Loader T-63," Mekh. Stroitel., p. 3-7, April 1948

All-Union Sci.Res. Inst. for Road Machines

BAZANOV, A. F.

26604 Pogruzchik na traktore S-80, Mekhanizatsiya stroit-va, 1949, No. 8, s. 10-12.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

BAZANOV, A. F.

"Comparative Analysis of Belt and Cone Friction Clutches of Structural Winches."
Sub 8 May 51, Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Institute
V. V. Kuybyshev.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

BAZANOV, A.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

On the smoothness of engaging band and conical friction clutches for
construction winches. [Trudy] VNIISTROIDORMASH no.5:5-36 '52.
(Clutches (Machinery)) (MLRA 7:11)

BAZANOV, A.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Friction and wear of friction clutch materials. [Trudy] VNIISTRO1
DORMASH no.5:37-60 '52. (MLRA 7:11)
(Clutches (Machinery)) (Mechanical wear)

BAKANOV, A.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii;
BULANOV, A.A., inzhener.

Wear of friction clutches and brakes. [Trudy] VNIISTROIDORMASH
no.5:61-77 '52. (MLPA 7:11)
(Clutches (Machinery)) (Mechanical wear)

BAZANOV, A.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Tubular crane. Mekh.stroi. 10 no.11:17-20 N '53.

(MIRA 6:11)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

BAZANOV, A.F., laureat Stalinskoy premii, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
KASSATSIYER, M.S., inzhener, redaktor; VOSKRESENSKIY, M.N.
redaktor; BARSHEV, V.N., inzhener, retsenzent; PETROV, G.I.,
inzhener, redaktor; POPOVA, S.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Self-propelled loaders; design and principles of operation]
Samokhodnye pogrushchiki; konstruktsiya i osnovy ekspluatatsii.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry,
1955. 423 p. (MLRA 8:10)
(Industrial power trucks)

BAZANOV, A.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii

Interchangeable attachments for fork lift trucks. Mekh.trud.rab.9
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